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TRANSPORT
A.

ABERYSTWYTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

1952





ABERYSTWYTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health, .. I.Morgan Watkin,
Ph.D.(Lond.); M.Sc., M.B.,
B.Ch., D.P.H. (Wales).

Chief Sanitary Inspector, .. O.R.N.Hoskins,
Housing Inspector, Inspector M.R.S.I.
of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector,.. A. Jones.
and Housing Inspector.

To The Mayor, Aldermen and
Members of the Aberystwyth Borough Council.

PREFACE

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year ended December 31st, 1952.

You will be glad to learn from an analysis of the ensuing pages that the health of the inhabitants of the Borough has continued to be good.

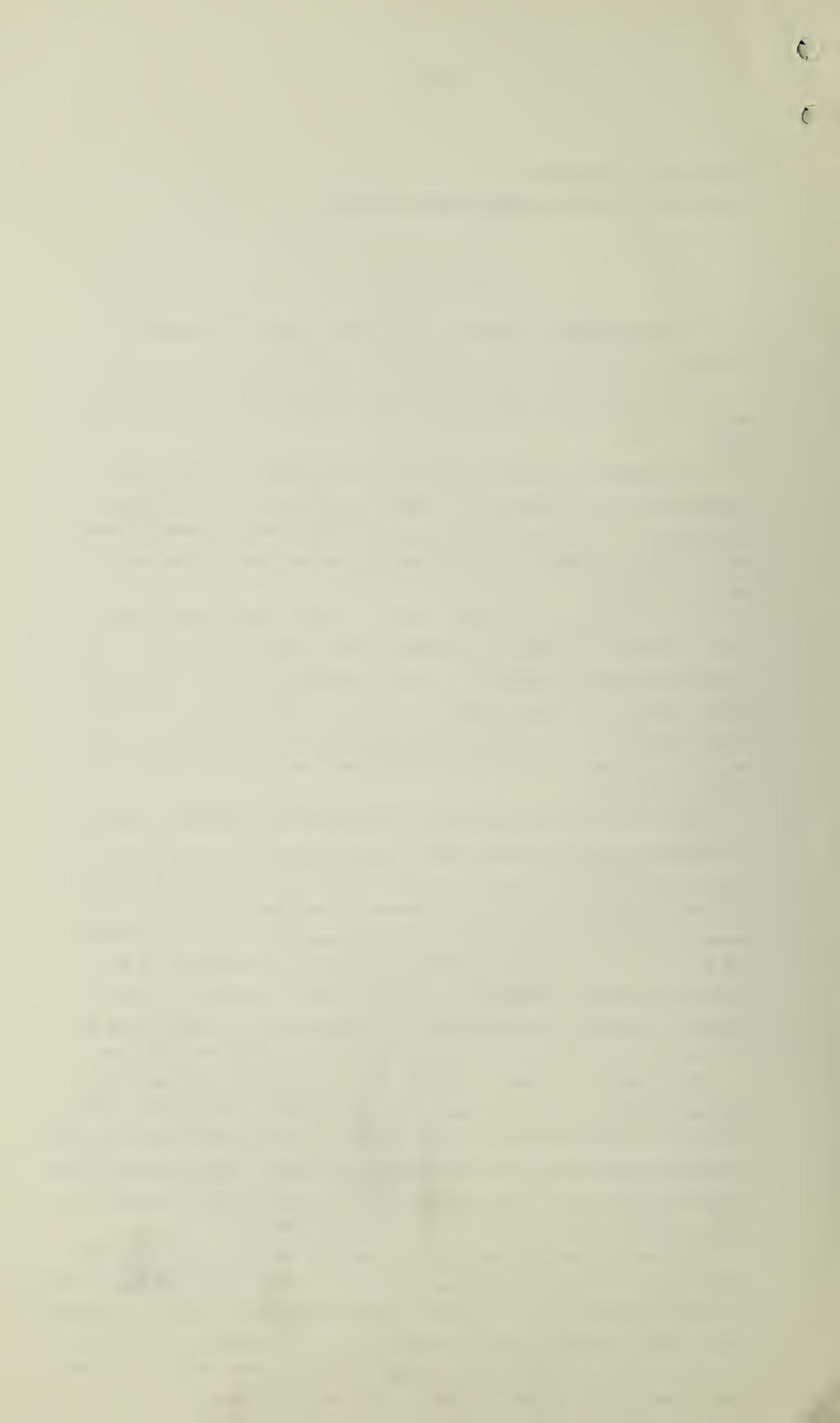
An interesting feature is the fall in the number of births as compared with the previous year. There is a diminution of 25% upon the figure for the previous year with the result that Aberystwyth now has an adjusted birth rate considerably below that for England and Wales as a whole.

The death rate, on the other hand, is almost exactly the same as that for England and Wales in general. The principal causes of death remain the same as those for the United Kingdom generally. Heart Disease still claims the greatest number of victims, whilst cancer and cerebral haemorrhage both come second on the list. It is gratifying to note that no mother died as a result of childbirth and that only two babies died under a twelvemonth.

There was a marked reduction in the number of notifiable diseases as compared with the previous year. This was due to the outbreak of measles having largely come to an end. During the year, however, the Department investigated a case of suspected smallpox and made detailed enquiries concerning two cases who had partaken of meals at Aberystwyth and who had subsequently manifested symptoms of paratyphoid. It was, however, definitely established that the source of infection in both instances lay outside the Borough. The appearance of further cases in the home towns of the two cases lent additional support to this view.

It is very gratifying to record that the percentage of ice cream samples falling into Grade 1 has risen sharply from 48% in 1950 to 81% in 1951 and to 87% in 1952. Further details on this point may be observed in graphs prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Results such as these demonstrate what can be achieved by the intelligent collaboration of ice cream traders with the staff of the Health Department.

The ever-increasing burden placed upon the Sanitary Inspectors in their duties at the slaughterhouse cannot pass unnoticed. From Mr. Hoskins' section of the Report you will note that the number of animals killed last year reached a record peak. The additional killings were, in part, the result of making Cardiganshire a tuberculosis-free area under the scheme formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.



The raising of the standards of hygiene in refreshment houses and inns is a particularly welcome feature. The appreciation of the value of hygiene by the Licensing Justices renders the task of the Health Department considerably easier.

A more detailed picture of the work of the Health Department may be gleaned from the ensuing pages.

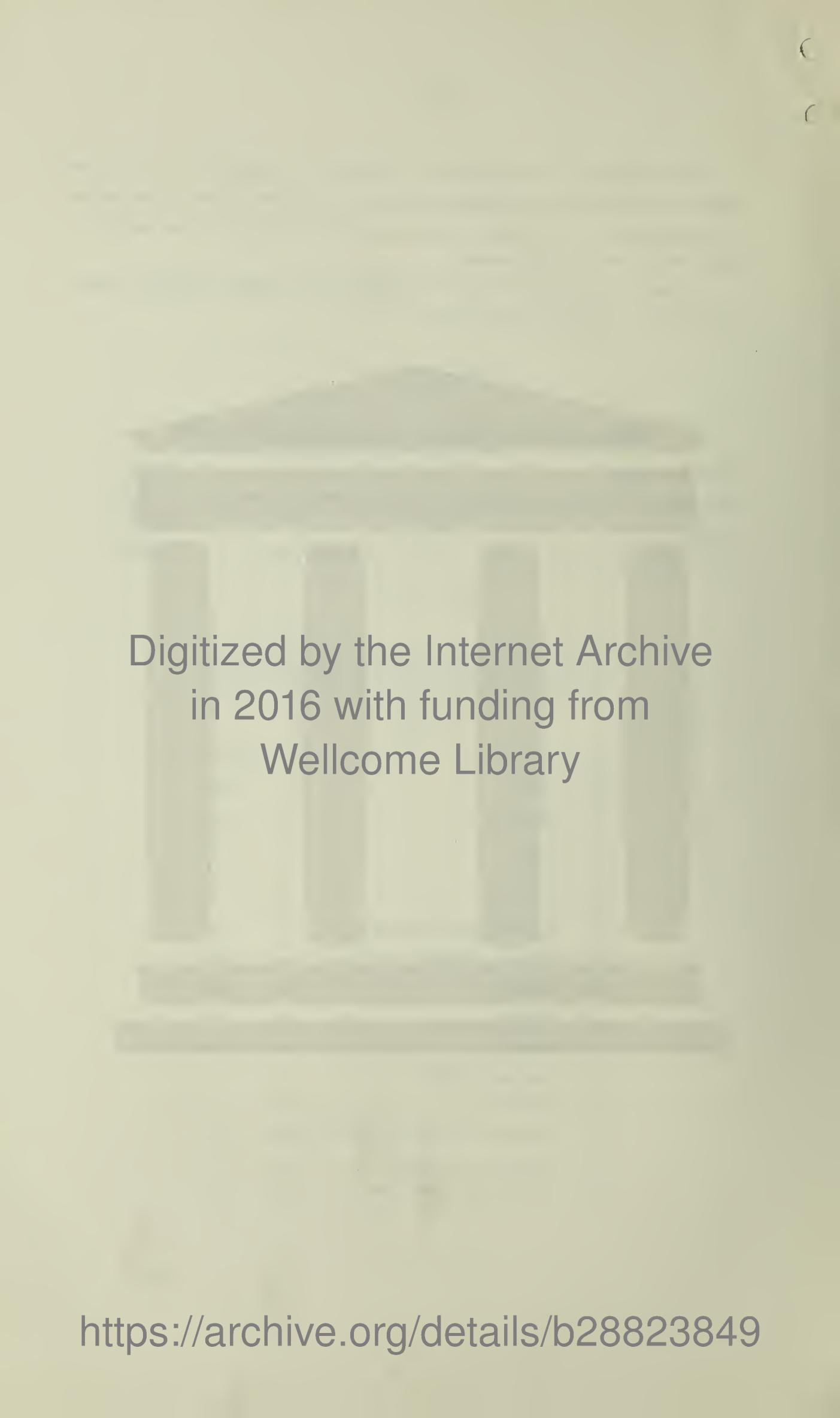
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	1,141.
Population (Registrar General's 1952 Mid-year estimate). ..	10,240.
Rateable value at 1st April, 1953	£68,167.
Sum represented by a penny rate at 1st April, 1953 ..	£272.

Number of various premises as classified
by the Valuation Department of the Inland

Revenue

(a) Houses,	2,440
(b) Shops,	260
(c) Offices,	34
(d) Banks,	4
(e) Cafes,	15
(f) Clinics,	2
(g) Depots and Warehouses	58
(h) Stables, Stores, etc,	32
(i) Hotels,	49
(j) Hostels,	9
(k) Schools,	4
(l) Camping Ground,	1
(m) Hospitals,	3
(n) College Educational Buildings,	13
(o) Markets and Halls,	5
(p) Industrial Bakeries,	29

A faint, out-of-focus background image of an open book. The left page contains dense, illegible text, while the right page has larger, partially legible headings and sections. The overall color is a light beige or cream.

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PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

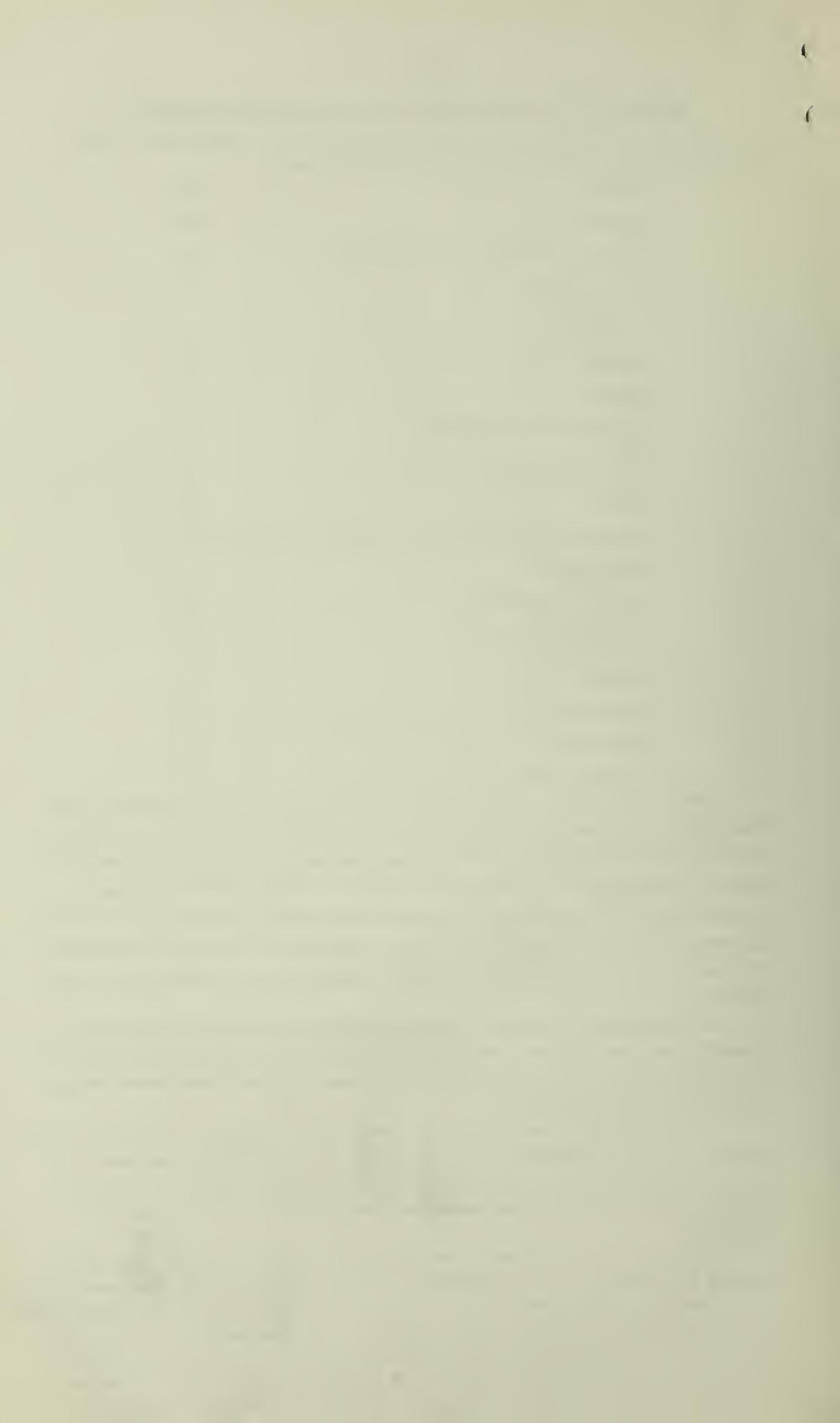
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Dysentery (amoebic and bacillary)				..	..	..	Nil
Encephalitis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Meningococcal meningitis.				..	..	..	Nil
Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Paratyphoid fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Pneumonia (acute primary and acute influenzal)							Nil
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal pyrexia..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Early in the year a person who had just returned to Aberystwyth from West Africa was thought by his doctor to be suffering from smallpox. He was isolated and the immediate contacts were vaccinated. One of the Ministry of Health's Consultants on smallpox was called in and he advised further observation. In the meantime, the Health Department had traced all the other passengers who had returned on the same airliner and the Health Departments in their place of destination notified. This involved a considerable amount of work.

An alternative diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis was finally put forward, but even this was not confirmed. The patient improved and there was no further case of similar illness in the town. He died from another cause some months later, however.

The public spirit which those who had been in immediate contact with the victim displayed materially assisted the work of the Health Department. For not only did they agree to restrict their movements, at great inconvenience to themselves, but they also refrained from divulging alarmist rumours in the town.

Two persons who arrived in the Aberystwyth area from their home towns during the week of the National Eisteddfod were already incubating paratyphoid. As it was not certain whether the infection had been acquired immediately prior to leaving home, or shortly after arrival in the Aberystwyth district, very considerable enquiries had to be made in the restaurants and cafes in the Borough. A large number of persons were interviewed and very many samples taken for bacteriological analysis. All however proved to be negative.



TUBERCULOSIS

During the year eleven new cases of tuberculosis were notified, nine being tuberculosis of the lung and two non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

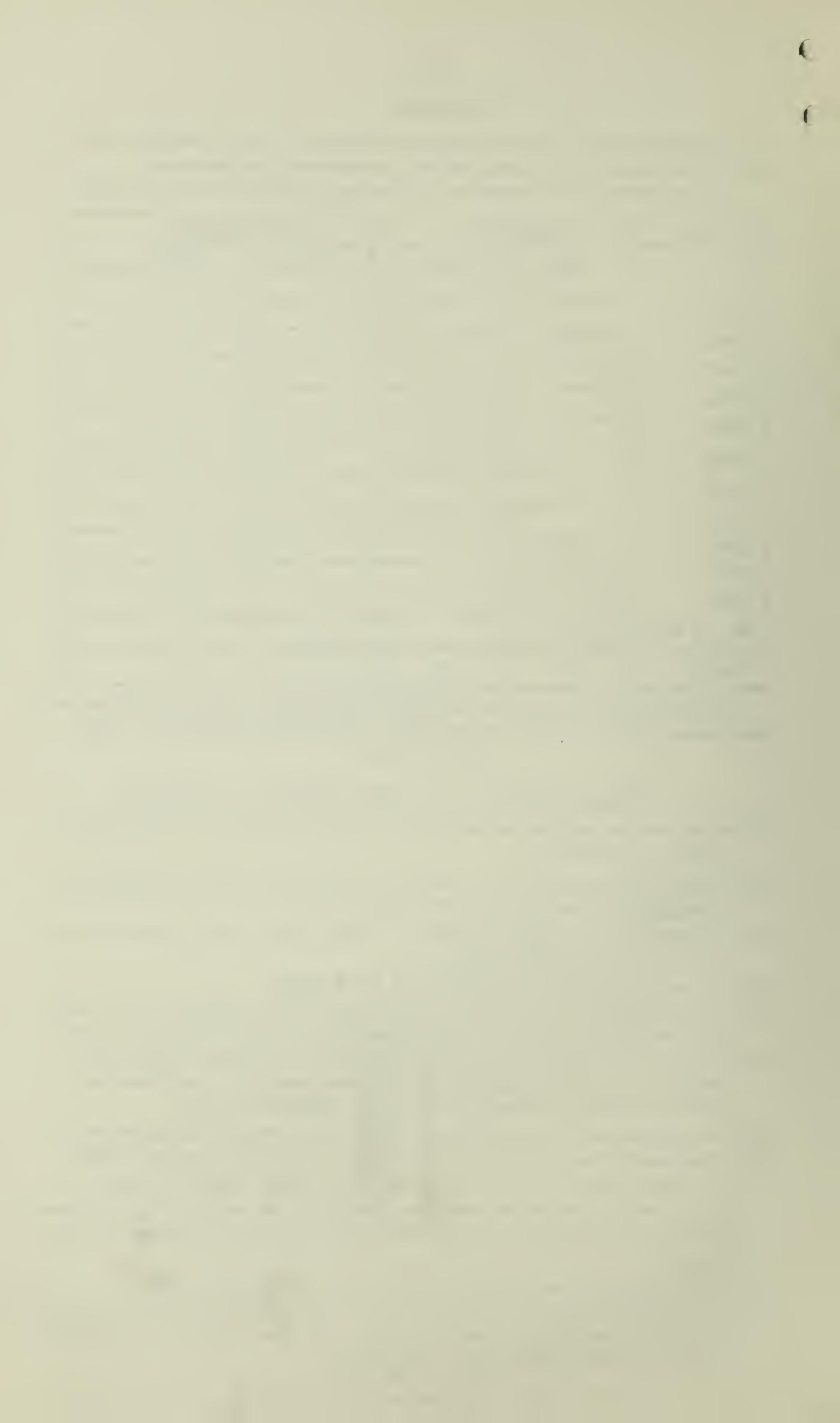
The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the cases.

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4				
5 - 9				
10-14	1			
15-19	1	1		
20-24		1		
25-29	1			
30-34	1	1		2
35-39	1			
40-44				
45-49	1			
50-54				
55-59				
60 and over				
Totals	6	3	-	2

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172, of the Public Health Act, 1936.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

- (a) An ante-natal and post-natal clinic is held fortnightly at the County Offices, Aberystwyth.
- (b) Infant welfare clinics are held twice weekly at the County Offices and fortnightly at the Neuadd Goffa, Penparcau.
- (c) The domiciliary midwifery service is carried out by two district nurses who are also certified midwives.
- (d) Two health visitors are resident in the Borough.
- (e) Home nursing is in the hands of two district nurse midwives and a third State Registered Nurse who devotes her entire time to general nursing.
- (f) Vaccination is carried out by the person's own medical attendant but immunisation against diphtheria is performed partly by the former and partly by medical officers of the local health authority.
- (g) The headquarters of the ambulance service are situated in Aberystwyth.
- (h) Arrangements for the prevention of illness consist in periodic talks and advice given by the staff of the local health authority. Care and after-care are in the hands of the health visitor and the district nurse. Tuberculosis cases are also followed up by the Chest Physician's health visitor.
- (i) Domestic help is provided by suitable persons engaged locally.
- (j) The principal general hospital in the county and the maternity home are situated in the Borough. The infectious diseases' hospital lies within a short distance of the town at Tanybwch.



PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

The laboratory has continued to carry out bacteriological examinations of water, ice cream and other articles of food. Consultations with Dr. H.V.M. Sudds, the Director of the Laboratory, on problems of mutual interest have assisted in the maintenance of a high standard of food hygiene in the town.

WATER

The maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of safety" applies to public water supplies more than to any other article of food or drink, for water is consumed by everybody. As a consequence, the Health Department takes two samples of water per week from various parts of the town and submits them for bacteriological analysis to the Medical Research Council's Area Laboratory. An unsatisfactory sample is immediately followed up, but in each case subsequent results have proved satisfactory.

WATER SAMPLES.

Number of Samples taken during 1952 = 124.

<u>Samples Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>Bacterium</u>	<u>Faecal</u>	<u>Non-Faecal</u>
	<u>Coli.</u>	<u>Coli.</u>	<u>Coli.</u>
27.8.52. Tap, Chalybeate Street,	50	0	0
27.8.52. Tap, Public Shelter, Marine Terrace,	8	0	0
4.9.52. Tap, Great Darkgate Street,	8	8	0
4.9.52. Tap, North Parade,	8	8	0
10.9.52. Tap, Third Avenue, Caerfynon,	5	2	0
25.9.52. Tap, Terrace Road,	2	2	0
25.9.52. Tap, Northgate Street,	2	2	0
4.12.52. Tap, St. Davids Road,	2+	2+	0
4.12.52. Tap, Cambrian Square,	2+	2+	0
18.12.52. Tap, Terrace Road,	25	2	0
18.12.52. Tap, Northgate Street	25	2	0

Insufficiently Chlorinated.

26.6.52. Tap, Bridge Street,	2	2	0
3.7.52. Tap, Queen's Road,	5	0	0
3.7.52. Standpipe, Great Darkgate Street,	13	0	0
9.7.52. Tap, Queen's Road,	5	0	0
9.7.52. Standpipe, Great Darkgate Street,	8	0	0
17.7.52. Tap, Pier Street,	2+	2+	0
17.7.52. Standpipe, Great Darkgate Street,	5+	5+	0
17.7.52. Tap, St. James' Square,	5+	5+	0
24.7.52. Tap, Alexandra Road,	2	0	0
19.11.52. Tap, Marine Terrace,	2	0	0
19.11.52. Tap, Great Darkgate Street,	2	0	0

Summary of Samples.

Highly Satisfactory	..	..	101
Unsatisfactory	..	..	12
Insufficiently Chlorinated	..	..	11

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1949.

Several cases were visited, but no action under Section 47 of the above-mentioned Act was taken during the year.

GENERAL

As in the previous year, the Report is composed of two sections. The second, with which I concur, is prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

From both sections there emerges the same picture of continuing good health in the Borough.

I. MORGAN WATKIN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Swyddfa'r Sir,
Marine Terrace,
Aberystwyth.

Tel. Aberystwyth 7581-9.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

To The Mayor, Aldermen and
Members of the Aberystwyth Borough Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my contribution to the Annual Report of the Public Health Department, and the details in the subsequent pages indicate the work carried out and the achievements of the Department in the directions for which I am responsible during the year.

I should like to again express thanks to the Staff for their loyal and enthusiastic co-operation throughout the year, and to thank the Council, for their confidence and support in the duties which we carry out.

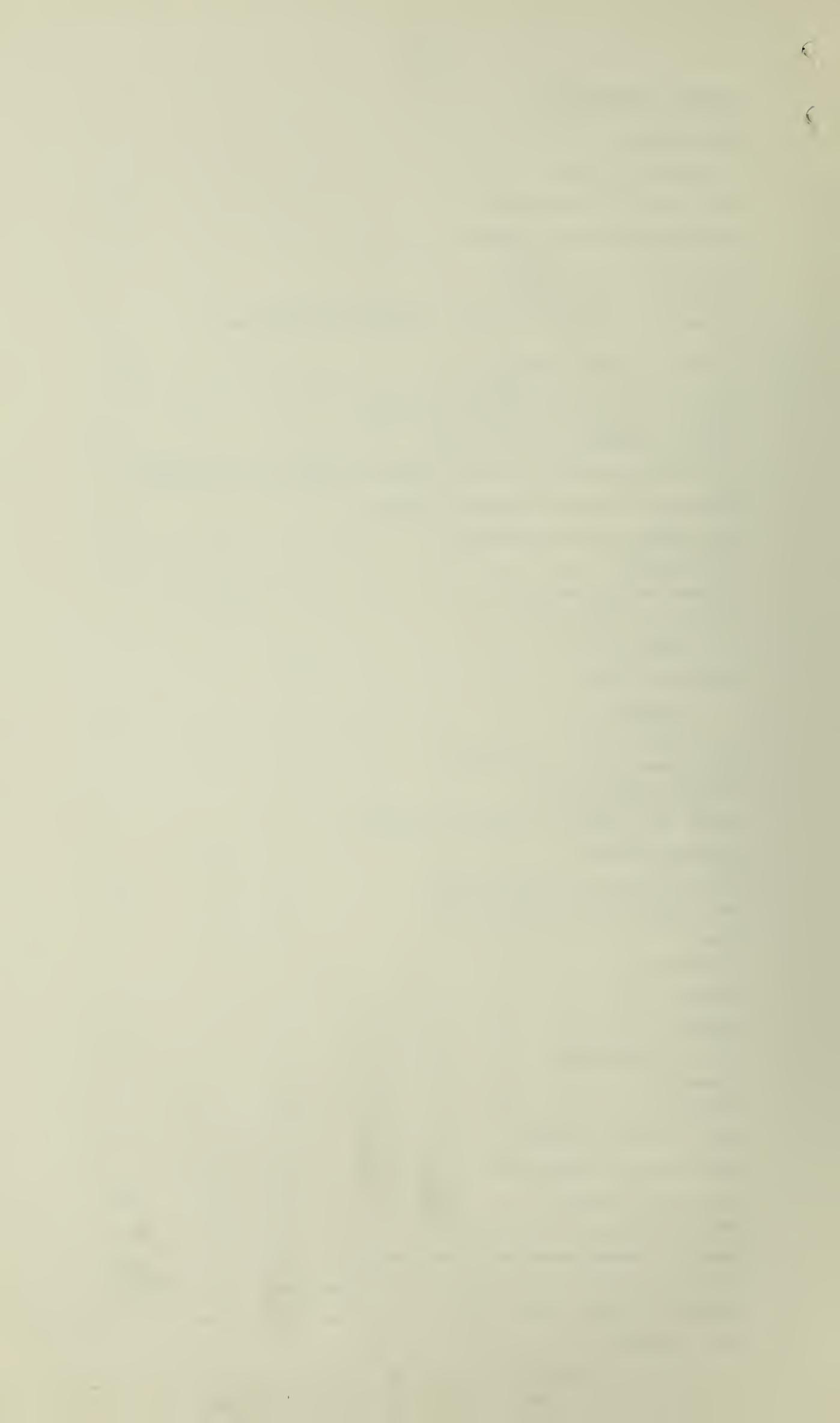
STAFF.

The staff of the Department consists of :-

Chief Sanitary Inspector	..	..	O.R.N.Hoskins.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	..	..	A.Jones.
Clerical Officer	..	..	W.D.James.
Rodent Operator	..	..	C.Y.Jones.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.Enforcement.

Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Preliminary Notices complied	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Statutory Notices served.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Statutory Notices complied	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nuisance Orders made by Court of Summary Jurisdiction	..						2
Number of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	606
Number of houses re-inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
Number of visits for infectious disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Dairies, Milkshops and Purveyors	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Ice Cream Premises and Vendors vehicles(Inspection & Sampling)	..						132
Restaurants and Food Preparing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Food Shops, Stores and Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Food Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Railway Station re food	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Factories, Non-Power :-							
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Factories, Power :-							
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Miscellaneous.	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Work Places, other than Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tents, Vans, Sheds or similar structures	..						15
Amusement Places	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Public Houses and Licensed Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Water Supply and Sampling visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sewers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Flooding	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Swine and other animals..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Smoke and grit observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Visits not classified	..	..	..	..	..	..	247
Number of houses found verminous	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Number of houses where vermin was abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Number of premises inspected for rat infestation.	..						58
Number of premises rat proofed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Food Inspection :-							
Visits re unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	63	
Visits to Abattoir..	..	..	..	..	..	437	
Miscellaneous food samples taken	..	..	..	..	<u>4</u>		504



SUMMARY OF WORK DONEHouses.

Houses extensively repaired	..	..	..	7
Houses where minor repairs were completed	..			42
Sanitary dustbins provided	..	..	..	2

Drainage.

Drains tested - Smoke	..	..	..	9
- Water	..	..	..	24
Drains re-laid or repaired.	..	..	..	21
New drains constructed	..	..	..	5
Drains cleansed	..	..	..	25
Troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	..			1
Bath and lavatory wastes renewed or repaired.				6
Baths provided	..	..	..	1

W.C.'s.

Additional W.C.'s provided.	..	..	..	2
W.C.'s re-constructed	..	..	..	7
Flushing apparatus provided	..	..	..	5
Flushing apparatus repaired	..	..	..	3

Urinals.

Additional provided..	..	..	..	1
Flushing apparatus provided	..	..	..	1

Cesspools.

Emptied	7
---------	----	----	----	---

Food Shops, Kitchens, etc.

Improved	..	..	..	4
Accumulations removed	..	..	..	2
Cleanliness improved.	3

Ice Cream Premises.

Sanitary improvements effected	2
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Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

New dairies constructed	1
Existing dairies improved..	1
Limewashing or cleansing carried out	..	..		2
Accumulations removed	..	..	..	2
Samples obtained for bacteriological analysis				9

Stables, Piggeries, etc.

Sanitary conditions improved	..	..	..	1
Accumulations removed	..	..	..	2

MEAT INSPECTION (ABATTOIR).

The slaughter and inspection of animals both ante and post-mortem, at the abattoir resulted in 437 visits being made with the following results :-

<u>Aberystwyth Abattoir</u>	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Number of animals killed ...	871	2,701	11,782	769	16,123.
<u>All Diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	38	51	104	40	20,950 lbs.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	354	16	1,328	70	12,215 lbs.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. ...	45.00%	2.11%	12.15%	14.30%	
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	23	2	-	2	8,421 lbs.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	76	-	-	24	2,802 lbs.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B. ...	11.36%	.007%	-	3.38%	
<u>Total weight of meat condemned at abattoir</u>	..	..	..		<u>44,388 lbs.</u>

The increase in tuberculous carcases condemned does not reflect any real increase in the normal incidence of tuberculosis, but is the result of the activities of the ministry of Agriculture Animal Health Division who are carrying out elimination tests throughout the area to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle. All reactors are dispatched to the nearest abattoir and slaughtered under joint supervision with the results shown.

Cysticercus bovis.

The presence of Cysticercus bovis was discovered in nine carcases of beef, amounting to 1%, during the year and the meat sent for cold storage treatment by the Ministry of Food, in accordance with routine before marketing.

Swine Bowel Oedema.

Eight cases of bowel oedema amounting to 1% of the total pigs killed were detected and condemned as a result of routine inspection. This condition had not been observed prior to 1952.

ABATTOIR.

The number of visits to carry out meat inspection rose as the killing figures increased and this was further emphasised by the introduction of "Reactor" slaughtering to provide for a T.B. free area under the Ministry of Agriculture's scheme for the eradication of tuberculosis.

The permits for meat distributed in the Aberystwyth area continue at a high level and the value of meat handled during the year totalled £105,000.

"Export" slaughtering, especially sheep and calves, continued throughout the peak months and as will be seen in the graph attached, the figures eclipsed those of 1951. The time spent on meat inspection continued to be considerable and very long hours are involved which would appear unnecessary if killing were spread out during the week.

Arrangements were made for a meeting with the representatives of the Ministry of Food from Cardiff, stressing the urgent need for improvements to the Abattoir, and it is hoped that as a result steps will be taken to improve the premises with resulting efficiency, a reduction in undesirable practices and greater economy in operation.

MEAT INSPECTION (Excluding Abattoir)Condemnations.

Frsh and canned meat and meat products	..	..	..	1,580 lbs.
Fish, wet	..	..	..	1,131 lbs.
Canned and miscellaneous foods other than meat	..	..	..	2,174 lbs.
<u>Total of foodstuffs condemned outside abattoir</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>4,885 lbs.</u>

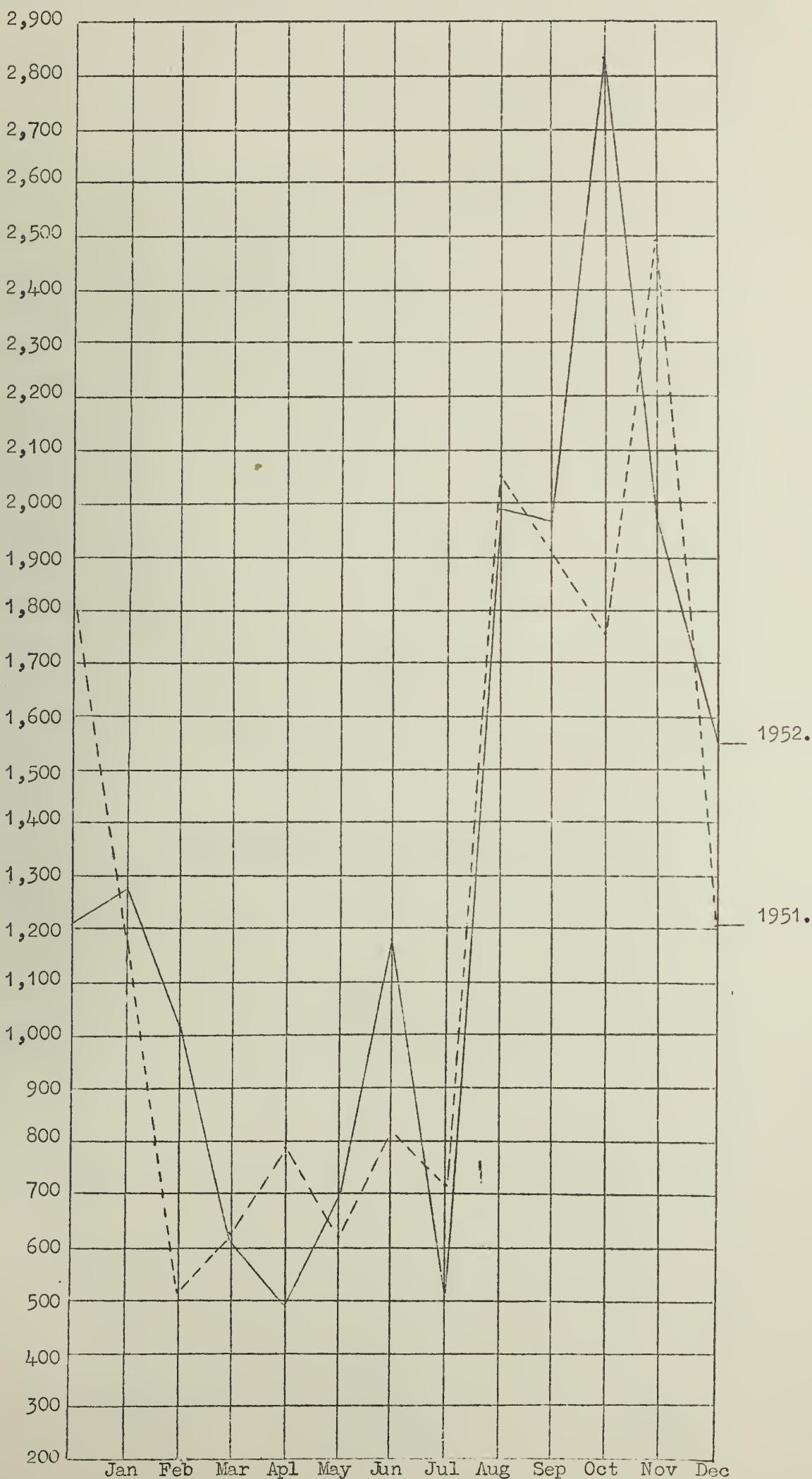
OTHER FOODS.

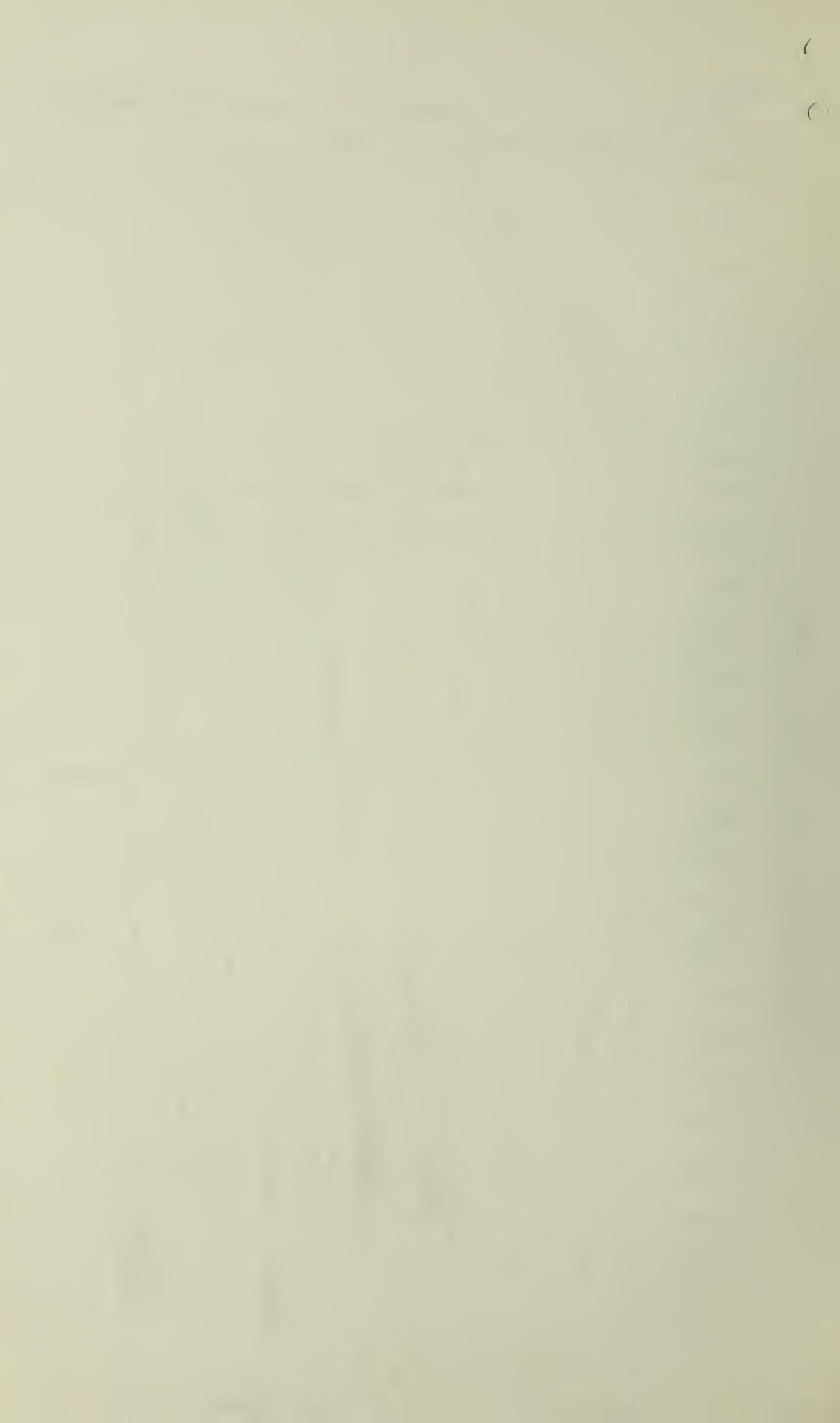
Inspections re unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	63
Inspections for food samples	..	..	..	..	..	4
				<u>Total</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>67</u>

ABATTOIR.

The rise in animals killed continues and is indicated by the graph which shows total of animals killed during each month.

Total Cattle, Calves, Sheep and Pigs.





ICE CREAM.

The bacteriological quality of ice cream continues to improve and the samples in Grade 1 during 1950 were 48%, in 1951 81%, and in 1952 reached 87%. During the year the Grade 2 samples fell to 7%, and the Grade 3 to 5%, and in Grade 4 there were none. This is largely due to the care taken by manufacturers and vendors and is very creditable.

Number of premises in area of Local Authority .. 40) = 43.

Number of Kiosks in area of Local Authority .. 3)

Number of manufacturers :-

Hot mix process .. (Pasteurising) 3

Cold mix .. (Complete cold mix) .. 4 = 7

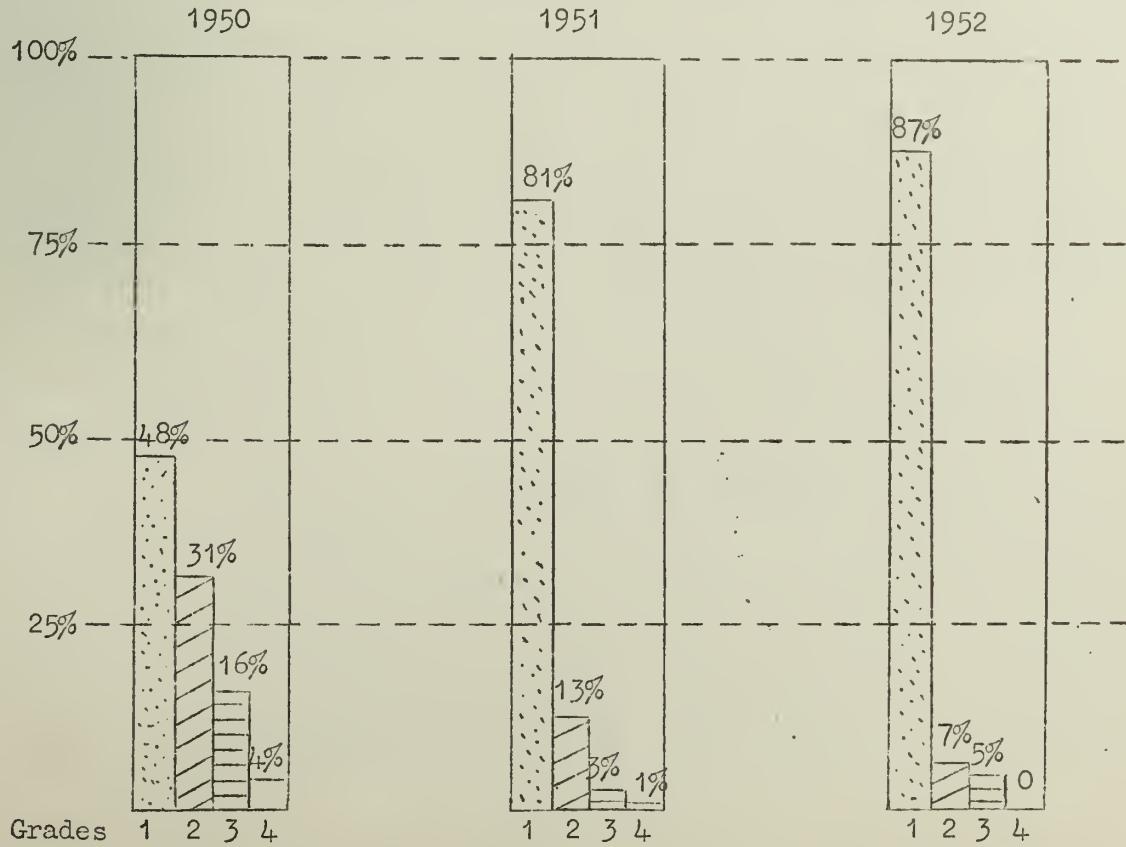
The remaining 36 premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream supplied to them by manufacturers.

During the year 107 samples of ice cream were taken and the following results obtained :-

Grade 1	..	..	93	=	86.91%	)	=	94.39%
Grade 2	..	..	8	=	7.48%)		
Grade 3	..	..	6	=	5.61%			
Grade 4	..	..	0					
<hr/>								
107								

Two samples of ice lollies were also taken and no B. Coli was present.

Comparative index of ice cream samples for past 3 years showing steady improvement in quality



LICENSED VICTUALLING AND CLUBS.

The annual report was prepared for the Liecnsing Justices and a visit made to each premises so that sanitary arrangements, washing facilities and the provision of hot water supply could be noted. The improvements secured were very considerable compared with the previous year, but there were outstanding items to which attention was drawn, notably in the provision of sanitary accommodation, which has now been largely overcome.

The work completed during the year was as follows :-

W.C.'s repaired or improved	..	..	10
W.C.'s decorated	..	..	2
Washing-up sinks repaired or provided	..	..	5
Urinals provided and improved	..	..	2
Urinals repaired	..	..	4
Hot water supply provided to bars	..	..	1
Beer cellars repaired	..	..	2
Beer cellars cleansed and decorated	..	..	7
Bars decorated and repaired	..	..	3

HOUSING.

The housing list during the year showed a slight improvement, but as previously the bulk of applicants are those in the smaller family units of up to one child or dependant. Over 80% of the housing applicants have less than two children, and two bedroom dwellings would probably suffice for their immediate housing needs. During the year one hundred and eleven new applicants came on to the register, and seventy-three family units were housed, totalling two hundred and forty-one persons.

It is significant that very few of the housing applicants appear to consider the erection of their own dwellings and the shortage of suitable private sites within the Borough has probably contributed to this fact, although with the removal of restriction of building licensing it is possible that people who were formerly obliged to look to the Borough Council as their only source of accommodation, may now be considering the erection of a dwelling in the adjoining rural district.

New dwellings completed during the year were as follows :-

	Flats.	Houses.
Private Ownership.	2	10
Local Authority.	56	-
Total	58	10

FACTORY ACT.

There are sixty-two power and eleven non-power factories in the Borough and none of these are large undertakings. The most common trouble is neglect in keeping the sanitary conveniences clean and where this occurs the occupiers attention has been drawn to the fact.

Sanitary conveniences provided	..	..	..	2
Separate sanitary conveniences for sexes provided				1

SHOPS ACT.

Further premises were visited during the year to ascertain the nature and arrangements for sanitary accommodation and ventilation.

Visits to shops	..	..	..	8
Washing facilities provided	..			1
Refuse receptables provided	..			1

MILK AND DAIRIES.

There are eight dairy farms in the Borough and the responsibility for milk production arrangements thereon is that of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The number of dairies (not being dairy farms) is now ten, and the number of Distributors now totals twenty-two. Visits of inspection were made dairies and milk shops.

The bulk of the local milk continues to be derived from local farms, the big wholesale suppliers at Newtown and Carmarthen, whilst during the year bulk supplies have commenced to arrive from the new dairy of the Milk Marketing Board at Felinfach.

Milk samples have been taken from dairies and vendors and have proved satisfactory. Milk which arrives by rail bottled and crated has been deposited overnight at the Railway Station prior to collection and delivery, this method, which is deprecated owing to the possibility of contamination, has now almost ceased.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION (PEST ACT 1949)

Two sewer treatments have been carried out during the year and the Rodent Operator, assisted by a labourer loaned by the Borough Surveyor's Department, has carried out the work efficiently. Part of the sewers were excluded from full treatment during the autumn on the instructions of the Divisional Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, who found treatment not apparently necessary. The area around the Town Clock consists of a number of sewers, obviously old, but not accessible through the absence of manholes, and sewer treatment has therefore not been possible in that area, although surface infestation does not indicate that treatment is urgent. During the year five hundred and twelve manholes were inspected and treated for rodent infestation by prebaiting and poisoning. During this work trays and ropes were renewed in forty-six manholes. Ten block control schemes were carried out and as a result the town is now divided into two main areas which are being reduced by each block inspection completed. The Pest Department of the County Agricultural Committee co-operated with the Public Health Department in an inspection of farms in the Borough, with most successful results. Nine farms were visited and treatments were arranged by owners direct with the County Pest Department.

Summary of Properties in area.

	Owned by Local Authority (Non-domestic)	Dwelling Houses (Local Authority and Private)	Other premises (Business and Industrial)	Total
Number of Premises	12	2,518	689	3,231
Inspected	8	360	106	474
Seriously infested by Mice	1	25	7	43
Infested by rats	5	60	20	85
Treated	6	85	27	118

DISINFESTATION.

Disinfestation was carried out on ten premises, business and domestic, during the year for the eradication of fleas, wasps, ants and cockroaches.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises as the result of infectious disease was carried out in twenty-three dwellings during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.Frequency of collection.

Responsibility for refuse collection is that of the Borough Surveyor's Department, and the work is carried out weekly, although there are certain instances where refuse is removed more frequently by special arrangements.

Ashbins.

The lack of refuse bins continues to cause concern and the provision of proper covered bins in accordance with the decision of the Council to exercise their powers under the Public Health Act, 1936, would appear to have many advantages.

Disposal - Tipping.

Complaints of effluvia from the tip have not been so frequent and the introduction of the bulldozer which is consolidating and spreading the refuse has contributed to this improvement. The lack of covering soil for the tip has continued to present problems, but in a short while the site will be completely filled and another location brought into use. The rat infestation on the tip is almost negligible and has not shown an apparent increase during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION, 59th. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.Brighton - September 9th, - 12th. 1952.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector attended and the proceedings were opened by Her Worship the Mayor of Brighton, Alderman Miss D.E.Stringer, J.P.

The Presidential Address being given by Major The Rt. Hon. Lord Milner of Leeds, P.C., M.C., T.D., D.L., and the following papers were used as a basis for discussion.

"The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951," Introducer H.T.Perry Esq., O.B.E.

"The Natural Sources, Process of Preparation, Manufacture and Methods of Testing Materials which the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, applies" Introducer John Hudson Esq., M.A., Chiltern Research Industries Ltd.

"The People's House", Introducer N.Bastable Esq., Barking M.C.

"Some Aspects of the Caravan Problem" Introducer W.M.Whiteman Esq., Editor, "The Caravan".

"The Public Health Department and the Caravan" Introducer E.T.Oates Esq., Worthing R.D.C.

"The Food and Drugs Act, 1938 - A Critical Review" Introducer Morley Parry Esq., Ministry of Food.

"The Control of Compositional Standards and Quality of Food and Drugs" Introducer Leslie A. Stroud Esq., D.P.A., F.R.San.I., Slough M.C.

"Refuse Collection and Disposal - Some Problems of the Day" Introducer E.J.Winfield, Esq., M.R.San.I., A.M.I.P.C., Castleford U.D.C.

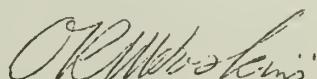
An address was given to the Conference by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, Dr. Charles Hill, M.P., and he spoke at length on the chemical adulteration of food and also referred to the forthcoming introduction of new food and drugs legislation.

The Conference covered a wide field of subjects at great length and at its conclusion a number of resolutions were adopted which should have fruitful results in the field of public health.

This concludes my report.

I am Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,



Chief Sanitary Inspector.

